

BY AUTHORITY

ACT 50.

An Act to appropriate an additional sum of money for Assistant Guards, Honolulu, under the Bureau of Customs in the Department of Finance.

BE IT ENACTED by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

SECTION 1—The sum of Two Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars is hereby appropriated from the Public Treasury, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for Assistant Guards, Honolulu, under the department of Finance.

SECTION 2—This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Approved this 31st day of August, A. D. 1893.

[Signed.] FRANCIS M. HATCH, Vice-President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

[Signed.] J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. 3472 1395-11

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, Honolulu, August 15, 1893.

From and after date, all bills against the Board of Health must be made in duplicate.

CHAS. WILCOX, Secretary Board of Health. 3472 1495-31

Sale of Government Land, adjoining Pohakukahu, Hamakua, Hawaii.

On THURSDAY, September 28, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, the lease of a piece of Government Land adjoining Pohakukahu, Hamakua, Hawaii, containing an area of 80 acres, more or less.

Term—Lease for 10 years. Upset price \$50 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, August 29th, 1893. 3470-41 1495-31

E. KRUSE, Esq. has this day been appointed a member of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Waimea, Island of Kauai, for the unexpired term made vacant by the death of L. H. Stolz.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, August 15th, 1893. 1493-3

C. D. PRINGLE, Esq. has this day been appointed an Agent to take acknowledgments to labor contracts for the District of Waimea, Island of Kauai.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, August 15, 1893. 1493-3

J. H. BARENABA, Esq. has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the First Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, August 17, 1893. 1493-3

J. KUKONA, Esq. has been appointed Poundmaster to the Government Pound at Makiki, Honolulu, vice D. Kaaoa, resigned. His commission takes effect on the 28th inst.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, August 22, 1893. 3464 1494-31

In accordance with Section 1, Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day changed the location of the Government Pound at Keanae, Koolau, Maui, to a piece of land situated on the makai side of the Government Road at Keanae.

D. W. NAPIHAA has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the above Pound in place of B. B. Kallimoku, resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, August 16, 1893. 3460 1493-31

Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Honolulu, August 17, 1893.

At a meeting of the Executive and Advisory Councils held this day, Hon. FRANCIS M. HATCH was elected Vice-President of the Provisional Government in place of Hon. William C. Wilder, resigned.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary Executive and Advisory Councils. 3460 1493-31

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Honolulu, H. I., August 7th, 1893.

From and after the 15th day of August, payments at the Treasury on account of salaries and pay rolls, will be made only on the 15th of the month and the last day of the month. When these dates fall on Sunday or a public holiday, payments will be made on the day previous.

G. E. SMITHIES, Registrar Public Accounts.

Approved: S. M. DAMOS, Minister of Finance. 3457 1493-31

Sale of Government Lot, South Slope, Punchbowl Hill, Honolulu, Oahu.

On THURSDAY, September 21st, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, will be sold at public auction, one Government lot, situated on the mauka side of Quarry street, and immediately above the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society premises, containing an area of 9375 square feet, a little more or less.

Upset price \$150. J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior. Interior Office, August 22, 1893. 3464 1494-31

THE QUESTION OF LIQUORS.

A Correspondent Points Out Some Pertinent Facts Relating Thereto.

MR. EDITOR: How can this world possibly produce grapes enough to furnish the quantity of wine and liquor consumed in Europe and America? I cannot recall to mind who the enthusiastic statistician was who made the calculation that the entire surface of the globe could only produce the one quarter of the grapes necessary for the total production of the wine used.

The districts of Champagne, Burgundy and Bordeaux might be submerged by the wines that are named after them.

When we see wine spread so generously in all directions we naturally ask, Whence come the fine brands of cognac which fill the store-houses of our liquor-dealers?

Go into any saloon and ask the barkeeper for a glass of the finest cognac, he will hand it to you without the slightest hesitation—I well knew a merchant, holding a consular appointment, who sold cognac (wholesale) at a ridiculously low figure—I never wished to doubt the veracity of a consular dealer, but I must say that, considering the high duties imposed upon alcohol, the age and good qualities of this cognac must have been very badly estimated.

But science steps in and aids the insufficiency of nature. Most liquors are the product of the distillation of grain, beets, etc.; and the trade of these products is now so extensive that it would not be too rash to say that liquor made from wine is now a simple illusion.

Chemists are well aware that there are different kinds of alcohol, differing very essentially one from the other, and chemists were the very first to call the attention of the world to the diversity of the effects produced by substances whose composition, density, chemical character and boiling point are so essentially different.

Thus, while ethylic, or wine alcohol, possesses a density of 0.79 and boils at a temperature of 78° C., butylic alcohol, produced by the distillation of molasses and beets, boils at 109° C., and amylic alcohol boils at 132° C. The list of the different kinds of alcohol is very long. It is useless to enumerate them. The kinds just mentioned are about the only ones which enter into almost daily consumption.

A French scientist, M. Rabuteau, has made a series of interesting experiments on the properties and effects of different kinds of alcohol. He found that a liquid containing 1-300 of butylic alcohol killed, in a very short time, frogs immersed in it, and that death was caused by heart failure during an extraordinary state of insensibility and muscular rigidity. These peaceful frogs, whose lives are passed in cold water, free from passion and intoxication, are objects which many people would not consider sufficiently proper to experiment upon. The same thought struck M. Rabuteau, and he therefore performed on himself and some of his friends experiments with alcohol extracted from potatoes (square-faced gin).

He says: "I took myself and induced a few others to take wine of good quality, to every half litre of which I added twenty-five centigrammes of amylic alcohol. We soon felt the commencement of a painful intoxication, accompanied by a contraction of the temples and a decided weakness in the lower limbs. All this was due to an insignificant quantity of that alcohol, which constitutes the basis of the product of beets which commerce sends to all parts of the world."

Pehea? How about the liquor sold in the grog-shops of Honolulu?

"I never pass that house that I do not see that pretty little woman on the lawn. She must spend most of her time there."

"Yes," replied Brown, "she does; she's a grass widow."—Texas Siftings.

SIAMESE ROYALTY

FACTS ABOUT THE KING AND CITY OF BANGKOK.

As Published in the Californian for August.

Siam is an Asiatic kingdom, inhabited by a quiet, peace-loving people, of unique manners and customs, which are peculiarly interesting and often picturesque. The people are Buddhists, and guard their religious beliefs jealously. Many believe the Siamese to be of Malay origin. Europeans regard them as Mongolian, but they are lighter-complexioned than the Chinese, and have neither the almond eyes nor flat noses of those people. They trace their own genealogy up to the first disciples of Buddha, and are probably a branch of the great Indo-European stock.

The king of Siam resides in Bangkok. He is popular with his subjects, for he always seems anxious for the best welfare of his people. He is a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and long before he came to the throne he vowed his country should be muang thi—that is, a free country. All children born in the year in which his majesty was crowned shall be free at the age of twenty-one—so says this gracious king. He wears a crown of solid gold, weighing many pounds, and carries the title of Para Bard Somdech Phra Paramend Maha Mongkut Phra Cham Klau Chanu Hua, with a few additions which we have forgotten.

The royal family is a large one. The custom of polygamy has always been practised, and in consequence of this custom the royal concubines of the King of Siam have ever been numerous, numbering upwards of hundreds—even thousands. It is a custom when a prince ascends his throne and becomes established in his reign, that each of his nobles and lords present his most beautiful daughter or niece to the king, to serve as a nang ham—literally a lady forbidden; that is, forbidden to go out of the palace. In former reigns persons of this class have been rigorously confined in the royal palace, but in this reign they are allowed much more freedom. Their royal husbands are their lord indeed, and they may not go away from home without a permit. This favor must not be sought very often, and then only on extraordinary occasions.

These ladies are not allowed to be idle; they all have re cha kan, or royal business, assigned them, some of them being appointed to superintend others, some performing the services of servants, under mistresses, and all having some daily duties. Preparing beetle-nuts in soft, round balls, the size of a marble, for his majesty to eat, is one of the occupations; rolling the spicy clove-leaf, which is plastered over with lime, to be eaten with this nut, is another. They also prepare wax and put it into little gold boxes for lip-salve, to say nothing of the making of tea and dainty sweetmeats for the royal palate.

There are two queens—the right hand and the left hand. These ladies do not appear on state occasions, and seldom participate in festivities. Now and then one of the queens will visit a temple with her children, in a closely covered carriage and with a body-guard. The first queen is closely related by blood to the king. As there is no more honorable family, he must seek a wife from a family of equally honorable parentage. The king does not woo his own wives. If he sees a pretty girl of noble stock whom he desires, she is conducted to the royal palace, and trained and schooled as a Nang ham. It is also quite common for the relations of a girl to make an offering of their handsomest daughter, grandchild, or niece, thinking it would be a great good to have the king for a family prop.

The crowning act of choosing a queen is the bathing of her whom the king delighteth to honor. The priests put in the water the leaves of a certain tree which are thought to have a healthful and purifying influence. A platform is erected,

ascending by three gradations to a height of six feet. On the top of this is placed a throne on which the woman is to sit while bathing, and directly over the throne is a white canopy through which the water is to be showered. The consecrated water is so arranged above that, by turning the stop, it shall neatly and delicately sprinkle the chosen queen.

Bangkok is a strange and unique city. The city wall is a turreted battlement, fifteen feet high and twelve feet broad. Its many beautiful gates are guarded, day and night, by policemen. Most of the streets are narrow, but they are kept in good order, being frequently watered and swept by Chinamen. The shops and houses are peculiarly interesting, and there are many palaces of great beauty and highly artistic architecture.

It is becoming generally understood now that Bangkok is not a tiger-hunted jungle, but a healthy, thriving city with a population of 300,000 inhabitants, about one-fourth of the whole Siamese population.

Siam, with its large forests, rich mines, productive soil, largely intersected and irrigated by canals, should be recognized among the most prominent of oriental countries. The country owes much to the American missionaries who have materially aided in establishing a feeling of friendship and confidence in foreign powers, and Americans have been instrumental in introducing many inventions and improvements. The first steam rice-mill, telegraph, electric cars, hospitals, dispensaries, typewriters in the Siamese language, and medical classes were established by Americans, and they are hoping to do still more for this industrious and appreciative people. In the king's own words: "The Americans have brought peace and good will."

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF COREA.

A Chinese paper describes the seven wonders which Corea, like unto other Oriental countries, possesses, and which played a conspicuous role in antiquity. The Korean "wonders" consist, first, of a hot mineral spring near Kin Shantao, which is capable of curing sickness and disease of all sorts. The second wonder is the two wells, one at each end of the peninsula, which have the peculiar characteristic that when one is full the other is empty. The water of the one is intensely bitter, that of the other has a pleasant and sweet taste. The third wonder is a cold cave from which there issues constantly an ice-cold wind, with such force that a strong man is unable to stand up against it. A pine forest which cannot be eradicated constitutes the fourth wonder. No matter what injury may be done to the roots, the young trees spring up again like the phoenix from its ashes. The most remarkable, however, is the fifth wonder—the famous hovering stone which stands, or rather appears to stand, in front of a palace erected to its honor. This is a massive rectangular block, free on all sides. Two men standing, one at each end, can draw a cord underneath the stone, from side to side, without encountering any obstacle. The sixth wonder is a hot stone which has been lying from time immemorial on the summit of a hill and evolving a glowing heat. The seventh Korean wonder is a sweating Buddha. This is guarded in a great temple, in whose court, for thirty yards on all sides, not a single blade of grass grows. No tree, no flower, will flourish on the sacred spot, and even wild creatures are careful not to profane it.—Der Stein der Weisen, Vienna, July 15.

Timely Loss of Temper.

There is no art in the world so important and so difficult to acquire as the one of losing temper at the proper time. In fact, it might almost be said that with this gift in perfection and no other stock in trade whatever—such as wealth, good looks, business ability, etc.—a man could hardly fail to win success in the world, while without it all the other things will profit him nothing. The man who never loses his temper at all is the most miserable of wretches. His inferiors presume upon his good-nature and fail in their duty toward him; his equals impose upon him from dawn to dark, and his superiors never omit to give him the snubbings which his mental attitude seems to invite. He is almost as uncomfortable as the person of almost opposite character who cannot ask his neighbor in the omnibus to pass a fare without laying the foundation of a long-life antagonism. Of course, the kind of lost temper I refer to is not the anger so perfectly at home in the bosom of fools, but the righteous wrath which is in reality a fine sense of justice carried out in action.—Kate Field's Washington.

SECOND CONGREGATION.

ACTION TAKEN AT THE MEETING

LAST THURSDAY EVENING.

Text of the Resolution Touching the Bishop's Letter.

A well attended and representative meeting of male members of the second congregation of St. Andrew's cathedral was held on Thursday evening, Mr. Geo. S. Harris, chairman, and Mr. T. R. Walker, secretary of previous meetings, being in their respective places.

Mr. von Holt asked leave to withdraw the majority and minority recommendations, appended to the committee's report, in regard to their interview with the Bishop, as no action had been taken on them, and also asked leave to withdraw the resolution moved and seconded at the previous meeting, as contained in his minority report, giving as his reasons, that his resolution had had the desired effect of having the position of the second congregation toward the Bishop well discussed and clearly defined, and that Mr. Walker would bring in a new resolution embodying his resolution with additions which would cover the whole ground, meet all objections and express the wishes of every member of the second congregation as near as could be discovered.

Mr. Walker, in moving the following resolution, wished to give the credit for its preparation to Mr. von Holt, by whom it was seconded. It was unanimously carried:

Resolved: That the church wardens be authorized to reply to the bishop's letter of August 17th as follows:

We appreciate the conciliatory spirit now shown by the bishop, and sincerely hope that the commission which he has already asked for will be conducive to that peace in the "Anglican church in Hawaii" which he now seeks, and we hereby acquiesce in his request for a commission, basing the same upon the conditions that such acquiescence—

1st. Does not bind us to any financial responsibility incurred, and which we understand the bishop has already agreed to in his replies to our committee;

2d. Not having a copy of his request with us, we cannot bind ourselves to the terms or statements which might be therein contained; and

Finally, That the functions of such commission or commissioner are to be in no way judicial, legislative or executive as far as this second congregation is concerned.

Moved by Thos. Rain Walker; seconded by H. M. von Holt.

A resolution of thanks to Captain Mist, the senior church warden, and those who had assisted him in managing the correspondence connected with the notices of revocations and terminating in the resolution and reply to the bishop just carried, was unanimously passed, as was also a motion to have the correspondence, together with all matters appertaining to the same, printed and a copy sent to the archbishop of Canterbury. The chairman also received a note of thanks, after acknowledging which the meeting adjourned.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia, which has been ordered here to relieve the Boston, is expected to arrive in port on or about the 10th inst. The vessel probably sailed from Callao, Peru, on July 20th, and should complete the voyage from that place to Honolulu in about twenty days. Admiral Skerrett expects definite advices by the next mail from the coast regarding the sailing and probable arrival of the Philadelphia here.

Engineer Hunt in Charge.

Mr. Andrew Brown, chairman of the board of fire commissioners, turned over the fire departments to Mr. J. H. Hunt, the new chief engineer on Thursday night. No appointment has as yet been made to the position of senior foreman made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Hunt.

Summer.

Now dips and sways the laden grain,
The haycocks dot the mead,
Through leafy shades a golden rain
Sprays fern and lissome reed.
One snowy cloud, like ermine rug,
Floats calmly o'er the scene,
While yet the sleek potato bug
Doth browse on Paris green.

—Boston Courier.

PRESIDENT DOLE.

HE DEPARTS AMID THE THUNDER OF CANNON AND THE

CHEER OF THE PEOPLE.

Who Were Present and What Occurred When the Kinau Left Yesterday.

The announcement that the Hon. S. B. Dole would leave by the steamer Kinau Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock drew a large concourse of people to the wharf. For a full hour before the announced time for the vessel to sail the Hawaiian band, under the leadership of Prof. Berger, was at the wharf and discoursed a number of stirring and delightful airs, which aided in keeping the big crowd from becoming impatient.

About 1:30 o'clock twenty-six well-drilled members of the police force, under command of Captain Robert Parker and Lieutenant Kealakai, with two additional officers as guides, marched from the marshal's office to the wharf and drew up in line fronting the steamer. These men presented a very neat and soldier-like appearance and attracted considerable attention from those present.

A few minutes before 2 o'clock Hon. Mr. Dole arrived in a carriage, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Major G. C. Potter, who was in uniform. As Mr. Dole descended from the carriage he was saluted by the police officers and the Hawaiian band played the "Provisional Government March." He immediately went upon the deck of the steamer, where an informal reception was held.

Among the large number of people who eagerly crowded around to bid good-bye and God-speed to the worthy president were all the ministers, members of the executive and advisory councils, Marshal Hitchcock, Col. Soper, Chief Justice Judd, Acting-President Hatch, Majors J. H. Fisher and Geo. McLeod. Besides these were noticed U. S. Consul-General Severance, British Vice-Consul Walker, Bishop Willis and many other well known and important personages.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the steamer backed out from the wharf, and while she was making the turn a large number of marines aboard the U. S. S. Boston and Adams presented arms and a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Boston, as ordered by Admiral Skerrett, in honor of President Dole. The admiral's flag and the Hawaiian ensign were dipped from the Boston and the British flag from the ship Parthenope. A shore battery of 21 guns was also fired.

As the ship departed from the wharf loud and continued cheers were given the departing president. A brand new American flag was flying from the mainmast of the Kinau, the Hawaiian flag floating at the bow and on the mizzenmast.

Taken as a whole, the occasion was one of the most pleasing ever witnessed in this country, and carried with it a significance not to be misunderstood.

President Dole goes to Kohala to enjoy a much-needed recreation, and it is to be hoped that he will return in renewed health, and continue to steer the ship of state to a secure anchorage.

Chinese Theater Lease.

The sale of tenancy at will of the Chinese theater was sold Friday noon by Minister King. It brought \$260 per month. The amount realized from this building formerly was only \$30. Upon a notice of 30 days by the government the present lease can be terminated. The adjoining store, which was included in the old lease, will be sold at auction separately. A Chinaman by the name of Wong Chong secured the lease of the theater.

"Why do you go on those sprees?"
"Because I always feel religious when I'm getting over one. I tell you, it's a good thing to think of your hereafter now and then."—New York Press.

"It must have been a love match, for she knew he was poor."
"No, he told her he had only a remnant of his fortune left, and she, of course, thought she'd get a bargain."—Inter Ocean.